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Tortricidae from Vietnam in the collection of the Berlin Museum. 6. Olethreutinae (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski

Abstract

53 species of Olethreutinae are recorded; three genera (*Fansipania* Razowski gen. n., *Dacgleia* Razowski, gen. n., *Ustrilapex* Razowski, gen. n.) and 25 species (*Sorolopha brunnorbis* Razowski, sp. n., *Phaecasiophora astrata* Razowski, sp. n., *P. rufata* Razowski, sp. n., *Sycacantha pararufata* Razowski, sp. n., *S. ngoclinhana* Razowski, sp. n., *S. montana* Razowski, sp. n., *Neostatherotis pallidornus* Razowski, sp. n., *N. vietnamica* Razowski, sp. n., *Celypha atriapex* Razowski, sp. n., *C. sapaecola* Razowski, sp. n., *C. argyrata* Razowski, sp. n., *Neopotamia triloba* Razowski, sp. n., *N. atrigrapta* Razowski, sp. n., *Fansipaniana fansipana* Razowski, sp. n., *Metrioglypha viridicosta* Razowski, sp. n., *Statherotis afonini* Razowski, sp. n., *Ancylis gigas* Razowski, sp. n., *Eucosmogastra kontumica* Razowski, sp. n., *Dacgleia cerata* Razowski, sp. n., *Rhopobota ancyliomorpha* Razowski, sp. n., *R. nova* Razowski, sp. n., *R. latisocia* Razowski, sp. n., *Epinotia niveipalpa* Razowski, sp. n., *Eucoenogenes atripalpa* Razowski, sp. n., *E. sipanga* Razowski, sp. n., *Cydia curiosa* Razowski, sp. n.) are described as new to science, 13 species are new to Vietnam. New combinations: *Eucosma semicurva* Meyrick, 1912 is transferred to *Hermenias* Meyrick, 1911, *Eucosma numellata* Meyrick, 1912 and *Cydia speculatrix* Meyrick, 1907 to *Ustrilapex* Razowski, gen. n.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Olethreutinae, new taxa, new combinations, Vietnam.

Tortricidae de Vietnam en la colección del Museo de Berlín. 6. Olethreutinae (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Se registran 53 especies de Olethreutinae; se describen nuevos para la Ciencia tres géneros (*Fansipania* Razowski gen. n., *Dacgleia* Razowski, gen. n., *Ustrilapex* Razowski, gen. n.) y 25 especies (*Sorolopha brunnorbis* Razowski, sp. n., *Phaecasiophora astrata* Razowski, sp. n., *P. rufata* Razowski, sp. n., *Sycacantha pararufata* Razowski, sp. n., *S. ngoclinhana* Razowski, sp. n., *S. montana* Razowski, sp. n., *Neostatherotis pallidornus* Razowski, sp. n., *N. vietnamica* Razowski, sp. n., *Celypha atriapex* Razowski, sp. n., *C. sapaecola* Razowski, sp. n., *C. argyrata* Razowski, sp. n., *Neopotamia triloba* Razowski, sp. n., *N. atrigrapta* Razowski, sp. n., *Fansipaniana fansipana* Razowski, sp. n., *Metrioglypha viridicosta* Razowski, sp. n., *Statherotis afonini* Razowski, sp. n., *Ancylis gigas* Razowski, sp. n., *Eucosmogastra kontumica* Razowski, sp. n., *Dacgleia cerata* Razowski, sp. n., *Rhopobota ancyliomorpha* Razowski, sp. n., *R. nova* Razowski, sp. n., *R. latisocia* Razowski, sp. n., *Epinotia niveipalpa* Razowski, sp. n., *Eucoenogenes atripalpa* Razowski, sp. n., *E. sipanga* Razowski, sp. n., *Cydia curiosa* Razowski, sp. n.), 13 especies son nuevas para Vietnam. Nuevas combinaciones: *Eucosma semicurva* Meyrick, 1912 se transfiere a *Hermenias* Meyrick, 1911, *Eucosma numellata* Meyrick, 1912 y *Cydia speculatrix* Meyrick, 1907 a *Ustrilapex* Razowski, gen. n.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Olethreutinae, nuevas taxa, nuevas combinaciones, Vietnam.

Introduction

This paper is the 6th of this series and is a continuation of the recent studies on the Tortricidae of the fauna of Vietnam. Some general data are in part one (RAZOWSKI, 2003). Besides this series two parts on the leaf rollers from Vietnam are published by this author (RAZOWSKI, 1989, 1992) and several papers by Kuznetsov summarized by him (KUZNETZOV, 2000) in the "Annotated list." All this proved, however, insufficient for any analysis and comparison with adjacent faunas which also are poorly known. We can only realize that the fauna of Vietnam is very rich and that each further material shall bring unexpected distributional facts and numerous new taxa. Some examined species from this country are widely distributed in the Oriental region (e. g. *Cryptaspasma helota* (Meyrick) is known from India, China and Japan, *Sorolopha sphaerocopa* (Meyrick) also from Thailand and Indonesia, *S. herbifera* from India and Sri Lanka; *Phaecasiophora aprobola* (Meyrick) is recorded from Southern Asia, Pacific Islands, Seychelles and Australia, and *Matsumuraeses falcana* (Walsingham) reaches Nepal and Japan). The species known in Vietnam are found chiefly in Khasis and Assam, those common to Vietnam and China are recorded mainly from Yunnan. The occurrence of some species in Thailand is understandable as these are neighbouring countries and Thailand was recently more carefully investigated (e. g. KAWABE 1989).

Material and method

The numbering of genitalia is provisional and certainly will be replaced by own numbering of the Museum. The specimens have been collected during several trips and only pinned during the field work. The examples for the photographs have been set recently thus often they are of a rather medium quality. The collection is housed in the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin (MNHU). The collecting data are presented in the text in a shortened form; the supplementary data are in the following list of localities, when available.

Localities and collectors

The spelling of names of localities is according to the original labels, together with some additional topographic data.

Dac Gleï, South Vietnam
Fan Si Pan, 22.17' N 103.44' E, North Vietnam
Fan Si Pang Mts, 22.17' N 103.44' E, North Vietnam
Kon Tum, South Vietnam
Mai-Chau, 20.50' N 104.50' E, North Vietnam
NgocLinh Mt., South Vietnam
Okui-ho, near Sa Pa, North Vietnam
Sa Pa, North Vietnam
Sa Pang, North Vietnam
Tam Dao, 50 km N Hanoi 21.34' N 105.20' E, North Vietnam

Collectors: Afonin, W. Mey, Simonov, V. Siniaev.

Abbreviations and notes

GS - genitalia slide, ISEZ - Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS. Numbers included in descriptions of the labial palpi refer to the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

Systematic part

Microcorsini

Cryptasasma helota (Meyrick, 1905)

Five males and 6 females: Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7- XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; Sa Pang, Okui-ho Mts, 30-III-1995, Mey; Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin.

This species was described from Sri Lanka; it was also known from India, China and Japan; KUZNETZOV (2000) recorded it from N Vietnam.

Olethreutini

Eudemis centritis (Meyrick, 1912)

One pair from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey.

Described from Khasi Hills, Assam, India. The type male illustrated by CLARKE (1958) has short, broad terminal plate of gnathos while in this specimen it is long, slender. Otherwise our specimen fits that illustration.

Female (Fig. 21, not known until now): Sterigma large, rounded posteriorly, tapering proximally, with two membranous oval areas laterally separated from median area by means of a frame like sclerites connected one with another posteriorly; sclerite of antrum small; ductus bursae slender; signa two large, unequal blades.

Sisona albitibiana (Snellen, 1902)

One female from Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Simonov.

This species is represented by three subspecies. On the basis of a single example I can only say that it is closest to ssp. *rubida* Diakonoff, 1971 described from East Borneo but recorded also from Thailand (DIAKONOFF, 1973).

Sorolopha satoi Kawabe, 1989

One male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; one female from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin.

Described from Thailand; known from Vietnam (KUZNETZOV, 2000).

***Sorolopha brunorbis* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 35)**

Holotype male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 191 Wiet.

Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax olive grey with weak brownish admixture. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly, with indistinct concavity beneath uncus. Ground colour olive grey; strigulation brownish grey; distal area in form of a triangle from end of median cell to entire termen, pinkish brown with slight violet admixture, darker costad and along veins; costal strigulae white, divisions and apex brown. Marking a broad almost rounded dark brown blotch from mid-costa to before mid-dorsum edged whitish distally, accompanied by weak brownish grey subternal blotch; ternal field refractive, pale; some white dots along termen. Cilia concolorous with terminal area, grey cream at tornus. Hindwing brown, paler towards base; cilia brownish with paler terminations.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1): Uncus short, broad with minute pointed tip; socius slender; tuba analis broad, moderately sclerotized; large spined area at angle of sacculus followed by a shallow incision; cucullus long, slender with broad proximal lobe densely bristled, marked by an short apical thorn; aedeagus rather broad.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Closely related to Australian *S. johngreeni* Horak, 2006 but *brunorbis* with long cucullus and angle of cucullus.

Etymology: The name refers to large blotch of forewing; Latin: *brunneus* - brown; *orbis* - disc.

Sorolopha sphaerocopa (Meyrick, 1931)

One male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey.

Described from Vietnam; known from Japan, China, Thailand, India and Indonesia (KUZNETZOV 2000).

Sorolopha chiangmaiensis Kawabe, 1989

A pair from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, leg. W. Mey.

Described from Thailand; externally the specimens from Vietnam differ from original description of this species in more uniform greyish green forewing and indistinct markings.

***Sorolopha dorsichlora* Razowski, sp. n.**

Holotype male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, W. Mey; GS 193 Wiet.

Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax greenish with darker marks. Forewing slightly expanding posteriorly, costa almost straight; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour in costal half brownish with brown strigulae and weak greenish suffusions postmedially, green in dorsal half and in part along termen and ocellus area; costal strigulae cream brown, divisions brown; brownish cream marking between middle of median fascia and apex. Markings brown with blackish brown marks, atrophied in dorsal half of wing. Cilia greenish with creamish interruptions. Hindwing brownish, anal tuft black; cilia paler than wing, brownish cream in anal area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 34): Uncus small; socius slender; subscaphium slender, weakly sclerotized; basal fourth of valva broad, neck long, slender; ventral lobe large, rounded, spiny; dorsal part of cucullus slender, constricted basally; sacculus angulate with angular bunch of setae followed by group of spines; aedeagus slender, strongly curved, with terminal fourth directed ventral.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Closely related and externally similar to *S. karsholti* Kawabe, 1989 from Thailand but *dorsichlora* distinguished by parallel edges of neck of valva, not constricted at cucullus and strongly curved aedeagus.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the colouration of the forewing dorsum; Greek: *χλωρός* (chloros)-green.

Sorolopha ghilarovi Kuznetzov, 1988

Four males: Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; Mai-Chau, 1400 m, primary forest, 7-15-IV-1995, Siniaev; Mt. NgocLinh, 10-28-V-1996, Siniaev & Afonin.

Described from N. Vietnam (Tam Dao), certainly widely distributed in this country.

Sorolopha herbifera (Meyrick, 1909)

One male and two females from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey.

Described from Khasis, Assam, India; lectoparatypes are from Sri Lanka (CLARKE, 1958). Known also from Vietnam (KUZNETZOV, 2000).

Sorolopha cervicata Diakonoff, 1973

One female from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin.

Described from Lower Burma; genitalia of the studied specimen exactly fit illustration of the holotype by DIAKONOFF (1973) but the description of facies is different. The identification requires further comparison.

Phaecasiophora attica (Meyrick, 1907)

Seven males from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey.

Already recorded from Vietnam by KUZNETZOV (1988, 2000). Known from China, Myanmar, Thailand and India: Assam.

***Phaecasiophora astrata* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 36)

Holotype female from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 254 Wiet.

Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax yellowish brown, vertex and terminal fourth of labial palpus mixed blackish. Forewing termen concave towards M2. Ground colour dark rust brown, termen dark brown, postbasal and postmedian areas tinged orange brown; white mark at costa apically; numerous refractive bluish dots, some forming oblique rows. Markings atrophied. Cilia blackish brown. Hindwing brown; cilia a bit greyer.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 16): Sterigma expanding posteriorly with lateral and median prominences; ostium area marked by medioposterior extension of postostial sterigma; sclerite of antrum large; ductus bursae broad in proximal half; signum large.

Diagnosis: Similar to Indian *Ph. pertexta* (Meyrick, 1920) but with dark colouration of forewing, single, larger subapical white spot, and distinct refractive maculation. Female genitalia characterize with large postostial part of sterigma and broad base of signum.

Etymology: The name refers to refractive dots of forewing; Latin: *astratus*-with stars.

***Phaecasiophora rufata* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 37)

Holotype female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pan (N exposition), 1600 m, primary forest, 28-X / 3-XI-1994, Simonov; GS 265 Wiet.

Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax yellow-brown with orange hue, terminal part of labial palpus dark brown. Forewing termen not oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour yellow-brown, along distal third of costal slightly tinged pinkish, suffused brown dorsally; costal strigulae indistinct, divisions dark brown; ferractive markings ill-defined whitish, preserved in terminal third of wing; white dot at end of median cell. Markings ill-defined, brownish with some brown longitudinal strigulae: traces of median fascia and subterminal fascia between which white interfascia mixed grey in its broad part. Cilia creamish mixed ochreous at apex with brown in median area. Hindwing brownish; cilia cream brown.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 17): Sterigma short with very small anteostial part, broad ostium and slender lateral prominences of posterior corners of postostial part; sclerite of antrum rather slender; ductus bursae long, corpus bursae very long; two small signa proximally.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to *attica* but with yellow-brown ground colour of forewing, short, elongate subsquare sterigma, and very long corpus bursae.

Etymology: The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: *rufata* - tinged rust.

Phaecasiophora pertexta (Meyrick, 1920)

One male and three females from Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, V-1993, Siniaev & Simonov; same locality, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin.

Phaecasiophora cornigera birmensis Diakonoff, 1959

Four males from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, IV-1993, Siniaev & Simonov; Mt. NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin.

Described from North Burma; the other subspecies of *cornigera* is known from Khasis, India.

***Sycacantha pararufata* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 38)

Holotype female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 266 Wiet.

Wing span 24,5 mm. Head and thorax brownish tinged rust; labial palpus brown subterminally, cream basally. Forewing termen not oblique to middle, hardly concave. Ground colour pale brownish rust densely dotted and finely strigulated brown; distal third of costa paler, tinged pinkish; costal strigulae fine, cream; divisions dark brown but apex of wing pale; a diffuse whitish interfascia from 2/3 of costa to mid-termen. Markings: brown costal remnant of median fascia and indistinct subterminal fascia marked by short brown lines parallel to veins. Cilia concolorous with darkest parts of ground colour, more cream at tornus.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 18): Sterigma small consisting of rounded slender proximal sclerite surrounding ostium bursae and transverse posterior sclerite with minute lateral prominences; sclerite of antrum short; ductus seminalis posterior; two very small signa present.

Diagnosis: This species is somewhat similar to *P. rufata* but with paler, more rust, brown dotted forewing, rounded proximally sterigma, and typical corpus bursae. From *S. complicitata* (Walker, 1863) from Borneo this species differs mainly in its very small signa and slender postostial sterigma with minute lateral projections.

Etymology: The name refers to similarity with *P. rufata*.

***Sycacantha ngoclinhana* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 39)

Holotype female from Mt. NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 257 Wiet.

Wing span 18,5 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing costa weakly convex, termen not oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour pale brownish sprinkled and suffused brown; posterior costal area tinged pink; costal strigulae cream, divisions dark brown; subterminal interfascia whitish brown with some brown strips among last radial and first two median veins. Markings represented by costal part of median fascia suffused blackish at costa, followed by submedian mark. Cilia brownish, whiter at tornus. Hindwing pale greyish brown with paler cilia.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 19): Sterigma small; anteostial part a slender ring; posterior portion short extending laterally; antrum expanding towards ostium, sclerite slender; membranous sac anterior to sterigma; ductus bursae expanding proximally; signa minute.

Diagnosis: Facies similar to *pertexta* and *pararufata*; female genitalia rather close to *montana* but *ngoclinhana* with smaller papilla analis, signa, and sterigma, and longer sclerite of antrum.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality.

Sycacantha diakonoffi Kawabe, 1987

One male from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin.

Described from Thailand.

***Sycacantha montana* Razowski, sp. n.**

Holotype female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 124 Wiet.

Wing span 22 mm. Head and terminal part of labial palpus ferruginous, remaining parts of palpus cream; thorax brownish rust. Forewing termen slightly concaving near M₂; ground colour cream ferruginous, brownish ferruginous in dorsal area; costal strigulae paler than ground colour, divisions rust brown; white dot at end of median cell; apex rust, some marks in posterior third of wing rust brown. Marking represented by blackish brown costal part of median fascia. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, creamish towards tornus. Hindwing brown, cilia brownish cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 20): Anteostial sterigma semicircular, postostial part slightly concave in middle posteriorly, with broad plate directed towards ostium and rather short lateral processes; two minute signa in corpus bursae.

Dudua aprobola (Meyrick, 1886)

Two males from Sa-pa, Mt. Fan Si Pan, 28-X-1994, 2400 m, Siniaev.

Known from Southern Asia incl. Vietnam to China and Japan, Australia, Pacific Islands and Seychelles (KUZNETZOV, 2000).

Cymolomia phaeopelta (Meyrick, 1921)

Five specimens from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; Fan Si Pan, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin.

Described from West Java, known also from E. Borneo, Thailand, and India.

***Neostatherotis pallidornus* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 41)**

Holotype male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, W. Mey; GS 222 Wiet. Paratypes, 4 females with identical labels.

Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream; labial palpus brownish, cream posteriorly with terminal joint brown. Costa of forewing slightly concave medially; apex broadly rounded; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream slightly suffused brownish ochreous especially along costa and dorsum; dorsal third of wing densely strigulated grey-brown; tornal area cream, tinged brown along M2; distal third of costal area mixed whitish grey, strigulated grey-brown. Costal strigulae ill-defined, divisions brown. Cilia whitish grey in apical third, cream at tornus, midex brownish at mid-termen. Remnants of markings brown. Hindwing brownish grey, greyer based; cilia greyish.

Variation: Females more yellowish brown than male with weaker strigulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2): Terminal part of tegumen subtriangular; uncus a minute thorn; socius slender, lateral; gnathos and tuba analis weakly sclerotized; neck of valva weakly expressed; sacculus convex; cucullus broad with setae reaching neck, proximal group of setae reaching basal cavity; aedeagus short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 22): Sterigma semicircular, short; ostium protected by a slender sclerite; antrum between the latter and proximal long, slender inner sclerite membranous; posterior signum broad, concave in middle proximally; anterior signum rather similar, much smaller.

Diagnosis: Facies resembling *Sycacantha tornophanes* (Meyrick, 1930) from Solomon Islands but this species with large creamish area near costa postbasally.

Etymology: The name refers to colouration of tornal area of forewing; Latin: *pallidus* - pale.

***Neostatherotis vietnamica* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 42)**

Holotype male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, W. Mey; GS 224 Wiet.

Wing span 22 mm. Head and thorax brownish, labial palpus tinged cream terminally, vertex and medioproximal part of thorax mixed black. Costa of forewing slightly concave submedially; apex broad; termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour whitish preserved in 2/3 of costal half of wing and before apex; remaining area strongly suffused yellowish brown, strigulated brown also on whitish areas; blackish suffusion and strigulation along first median veins. Remnants of markings brown; in medioterminal part of wing several refractive spots. Cilia yellowish brown, twice divided white near mid-termen. Hindwing pale brown with brownish cilia.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3): Uncus elongate-triangular, rather weakly sclerotized; socius fairly broad; basal part of valva broad; sacculus angulate with convex caudal edge and sharp prominence of ventral portion; caudal area densely spined; neck of valva slender; ventral incision deep; cucullus elongate-

oval, without ventral lobe, with dense marginal spines in proximal half; aedeagus short, broad proximally.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Close to *N. nipponica* Oku, 1974 from Honshu, Japan but *vietnamica* with rounded caudal edge and broad ventral lobe of sacculus, oval cucullus and large uncus.

Etymology: The name refers to native country of the holotype.

***Celypha atriapex* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 43)**

Holotype male from Mai-Chau, 1400 m, primary forest, 7-15-IV-1995, Siniaev; GS 272 Wiet.

Wing span 10 mm. Head greyish brown; frons and end of labial palpus whitish; thorax whitish, collar and transverse postmedian fascia brown. Forewing slightly expanding posteriorly, termen weakly oblique, slightly concave medially. Ground colour whitish sprinkled brown; blackish dots along costa, apex blackish brown. Median fascia reduced to broad, brownish grey costal blotch marked by groups of refractive scales and blackish dots; subterminal fascia indistinct, pale brownish ochreous. Cilia brownish. Hindwing grey, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4): Uncus ill-defined; socii slender, lateral; valva very broad medially; sacculus concave before middle with row of strong spines; caudal edge with a few spines at the ventral angle and above it; strong marginal spine at base of cucullus; cucullus broadening terminally; three groups of setae on disc of valva: near basal cavity, subterminally, and, strong spines above this last, more proximally; aedeagus slender, with dorsoterminal thorn.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: This species is related to *C. capnodesma* (Meyrick, 1922) from Shanghai, China but *atriapex* distinguished mainly by strong spines along posterior edge of sacculus and whitish ground colour of forewing.

Etymology: The name refers to blackish colour of apex of forewing.

***Celypha sapaecola* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 44)**

Holotype female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, W. Mey; GS 202 Wiet.

Wing span 14,5 mm. Head brownish cream, thorax brownish grey. Termen of forewing concave towards vein M3. Ground colour whitish suffused and sprinkled olive grey; costal strigulae dense, whitish cream; divisions brownish grey. Markings olive grey: median fascia broad, diffuse except for costal part; tornal blotch absent. Cilia white cream, in dorsal half hardly tinged ochreous. Hindwing brownish cream; cilia whiter.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 23): Sterigma broad, rounded, with rather straight posterior edge; ostium subterminal not protected by elevate sclerites; sclerite of antrum rather broad; ductus bursae slender, long, in median part plicate; signum small.

Diagnosis: Similar to Palaearctic *C. lacunana* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) and *C. euedra* (Meyrick, 1936) from Taishan, China but ostium bursae of *sapaecola* not protected by densely aciculate lateral convexities.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality; Latin: *cola*-collected.

***Celypha argyrata* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 45)**

Holotype female from Mai Chau, 1400 m, 7 - 15. IV. 1995, Siniaev; GS 262 Wiet.

Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown with some blackish scales; end of tegula white. Forewing fairly broad; costa weakly convex; termen slightly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour pale brownish grey with blackish brown spots and longitudinal lines along median area and postmedially; posterior third of wing white silver with suffusions and weak marks; costal strigulae

whitish brown, divisions brown, both weakly expressed; apex brown; refractive bluish marks chiefly along costa between marking elements. Markings dark brown consisting of costal parts of postmedian and medial fasciae; subterminal fascie very slender, arched. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing pale brown with similar cilia.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 24): Sterigma broad, rounded proximally, almost straight posteriorly; pair of aciculate lobes flanking ostium bursae, extending posteriorly; longitudinal fold anterior to ostium medially; sclerite of antrum rather short; ductus bursae slender; signum absent.

Diagnosis: Sterigma similarly shaped to that in some *Lipsotelus* species (e. g. *L. anacanthus* Diakonoff, 1973) but all known species of *Lipsotelus* Walsingham, 1900 characterize with sinuate costa and termen of forewing and two transverse signa.

Etymology: The name refers to colouration of distal third of forewing; Latin: *argyrata* - tinged with silver.

Neopotamia armatana Kuznetzov, 1988

Two males and two females from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-V-1995, Mey.

Described from Tam dao, North Vietnam.

Neopotamia divisa (Walsingham, 1900)

One female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-V-1995, Mey.

This species was described from India and is known from Khasis, Assam, and Thailand. The specimen from Vietnam differs from that illustrated by DIAKONOFF (1973) in shape and size of signum but this character may be somewhat variable.

Neopotamia ioxantha (Meyrick, 1907)

Male and female from Fan Si Pan Mts, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey.

Described from Khasi Hills, India. The Vietnam specimens differ from those illustrated by CLARKE (1958) and DIAKONOFF (1973) in presence of small group of setae from neck of valva.

***Neopotamia triloba* Razowski, sp. n.**

Holotype male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 240 Wiet. Paratype male, same label.

Wing span 21 mm. Head brownish cream, vertex browner; thorax grey-brown base of tegula cream. Forewing costa uniformly, weakly convex; termen slightly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour grey, suffusions brown-grey, strigulae and dots dark grey and blackish grey. Costal strigulae cream grey; divisions dark brownish grey. Base of costa cream; dot at end of median cell white; blotch from apex of wing to mid-termen and beyond median cell cream white with some three brown-grey dots; costal part of apex area dark brownish grey. Cilia whitish, brownish grey at apex and tornus. Hindwing creamish brown; cilia similar.

Paratype darker than holotype, with suffused terminal cream blotch.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5, 6): Uncus slender bifurcate apically; socius broad, oval; valva very slender with broad tripartite process beyond basal cavity each bristled or thorny terminally; ventral edge of sacculus convexly rounded, with large group of long setae; cucullus slender, long; aedeagus short, broad.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Related to *N. orophias* (Meyrick, 1907) from Simla (Khasi Hills, India) but *triloba* easily distinguished mainly by very long cucullus and broad lobe beyond posterior edge of basal cavity of valva.

Etymology: The specific name refers to termination of postbasal process of basal cavity of valva forming three lobes.

Neopotamia atrigrapta Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 46)

Holotype female from Fan Si Pan Mts, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 228 Wiet.

Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax dirty cream, labial palpus slightly mixed brownish laterally. Forewing rather slender; costa gradually convex throughout; apex elongate, termen sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour cream sprinkled pale brownish grey, suffused pale ferruginous in costal and terminal areas; costal strigulae white cream, divisions concolorous with suffusions. Markings: blackish brown postbasal spot at costa and a spot at end of median cell; brownish remnants of median fascia at costa. Cilia cream with two black interruptions at mid-termen. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia creamer.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25): Sterigma short with large lateral lobes and membranous medioproximal part; lateral lobes rather well sclerotized terminally; vicinity of ostium distinctly sclerotized proximally and laterally; sclerite of antrum moderate, subterminal; signa unequal, the smaller half breadth of the larger.

Diagnosis: Externally somewhat similar to *Antaeola antaea* (Meyrick, 1912) from Ceylon but with black costal marking and interruptions of cilia of forewing. Female genitalia comparable to *ioxantha* but *atrigrapta* with sterigma expanding laterally.

Etymology: The name refers to black colour of costal marking and cilia; Latin: *ater*-black, Greek: *γραπτος* (*grapta*)-painted.

Fansipaniana Razowski, gen. n.

Type-species: *Fansipaniana fansipana* Razowski, sp. n.

Venation not examined.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7): Tegumen long; uncus broad, concave apically; socius small, extending from base of uncus; tuba analis very long, with distinct subscaphium; valva broad, without neck, with broad cucullus provided with median outer area of scent scales and inner, more caudal are of spines; sacculus simple; aedeagus moderate, well sclerotized.

Female genitalia: Sterigma short, convex proximally and laterally; antrum membranous; ductus bursae broad; ductus seminalis originating just before antrum; signa two long blades.

Biology. Moths collected in primary forest at the altitude of 1600 m.

Distribution: Monotypic genus known only from Vietnam (type locality of the type species only).

Diagnosis: Facies as with *Neostatherotis palliditornus*; female genitalia resembling *Eucosmogastra* Diakonoff, 1975 and *Eudemis* Hübner, [1825], e.a. with double blades of signa but with more flat sterigma with membranous median area. Tegumen long, with very long pedunculi as in some *Enarmoniini*, e. g. *Cyphophanes* Meyrick, 1937 or *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825] but without slender apodemes of muscles m4. Valva autapomorphic, broad subterminally with dense areas of spines and scent scales (see above).

Etymology: The name refers to type locality of the type species.

Fansipaniana fansipana Razowski, sp. n. (Figs 47, 48)

Holotype male from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 176 Wiet. Paratype female: Sa Pa, Fan Si Pan (N exposition), 1600 m, primary forest, 28-X / 3- XI-1994, Simonov; GS 175 Wiet.

Male: Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax grey cream. Forewing slightly concave medially; apex broad, rounded; termen slightly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour greyish cream densely dotted with rust, paler near tornus, cream at 2/3 subcostally from where a slightly darker, more rust fascia extends to apex; edges of that blotch brown, subterminal area mixed blackish. Remnants of markings rust brown. Cilia rust brown mixed black. Hindwing grey, cilia paler.

Female: Wing span 19 mm. Ground colour suffused rust except for postmedian area where it forms a cream rounded blotch followed with blackish suffusion marked with minute refractive dots arranged in two rows; veins in posterior part of wing mixed black; hindwing darker than in male.

Male (Fig. 7) and female (Fig. 26) genitalia as described for the genus.

Gatesclarkeana idia Diakonoff, 1973

Two males from Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin.

Known from Japan, China, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam (KUZNETZOV 1988, 2000).

***Metrioglypha viridicosta* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 49)

Holotype female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 198 Wiet.

Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax creamish green, labial palpus more cream with two brownish spots posteriorly. Forewing rather slender; costa weakly convex basally, then rather straight; termen concave beneath apex. Costal part of wing yellowish cream extending to middle dorsally, terminating at apex; costal strigulae white, divisions blackish brown; dorsal part of wing whitish suffused greenish; white fascia separating costal part from dorsal part; tornus green with three black strigulae of ocellus followed by grey green strigula on whitish ground near middle of terminal area of wing; weak green suffusion near dorsal and apical parts of terminal area, this last accompanied by more brownish blotch; apex brownish. Cilia cream tinged pale ferruginous, mixed brown at mid-termen. Hind wing greyish brown, paler basally; cilia more cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 27): Sterigma cup-shaped, extending in middle posteriorly, embracing membranous part of antrum; sclerite of antrum moderately long; signa unequal, consisting of several thorns, the largest medially.

Diagnosis: Markings somewhat similar to *Statherotis euryphaea* (Turner, 1916) from Queensland, Australia; female genitalia similar to *M. gemmaria* Diakonoff, 1973 from North Moluccan Islands but *viridicosta* with more expanding distally median part of sterigma and signa less differing in size. From *M. mellifera* Diakonoff, 1973 *viridicostana* differs in green colouration of forewing and posterior prominence of sterigma.

***Statherotis afonini* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 50)

Holotype female from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 248 Wiet. Paratype female, same label.

Wing span 18 mm. Head brownish, tegumen dark brown. Forewing dark brown with some refractive dots near tornus; large whitish cream costal blotch from 1/3 of costa almost to apex; costal edge of blotch mixed pinkish ferruginous, divisions darker, strigulae fine, whitish. Cilia brown. Hindwing brownish, cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 28): Eight tergite large; sterigma with broad proximal lobes and slender median process of posterior edge; vicinity of ostium strongly sclerotized, with pair of submedian processes; sclerite of antrum fairly large; signa almost identical in size.

Diagnosis: Comparable with *S. diakonoffi* Kuznetsov, 1988 from Tam dao, North Vietnam but this species with distinct creamy costal triangle; female genitalia similar to Indonesian *S. discana* (Felder & Roggenhofer, 1875) but in *afonini* signa slenderer and sterigma broader, with large proximal lobes.

Arcesis anax Diakonoff, 1983

One female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey.

This species was described from Atjeh, North Sumatra. The genitalia of the specimen from Vietnam fit well those of the original description.

Enarmoniini

***Ancylis gigas* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 51)

Holotype female from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 261 Wiet.

Wing span 22,5 mm. Head and thorax olive brown, labial palpus browner terminally, more cream basally. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa convex in basal third, bent at 2/3; apex rounded; termen not oblique, bent at M3. Ground colour olive brown, tinged yellowish green dorsally, ferruginous in apex area where two fine crossing silver lines occur; costal strigulae reduced; divisions rudimentary; subtornal area tinged rust; dorsum strigulate rust brown; ocellus without lines, with traces of spots; series of oblique, diffuse brownish and a few short, black lines along M2 and M3. Markings atrophied. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, browner at apex. Hindwing brown, brownish white proximally; cilia brown with more white parts.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 29): Apophyses anteriores long; sterigma consisting of funnel like anterior cup and paired postostial scobinate belts; ductus bursae short, slender, with anterior sclerite protecting base of ductus seminalis; two very large, unequal signa typical of the genus.

Diagnosis: Included to *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825] chiefly on basis of structure of signa; forewing without produced apex somewhat resembling Palaearctic *A. achatana* ([Denis & Schiffermüer], 1775); signa similar to *A. upupana* (Treitschke, 1835) but *gigas* with patches of posterior part of sterigma and anterior sclerite of ductus bursae (cingulum).

Etymology: The name refers to large size of the moth; Greek: γίγας (*gigas*)-gigant.

***Eucosmogastra kontumica* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 52)

Holotype male from Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; G.S. 190 Wiet.

Wing span 13,5 mm. Head, thorax and ground colour of forewing orange spotted black. Markings consisting of larger spots forming incontinuous postbasal, median and subterminal fasciae; additional spots and dots between those elements. Larger spots with weak refractive gloss medially. Cilia (worn) concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing orange broadly edged blackish brown and along radial and cubital parts of median cell.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8): Uncus broad, rounded, weakly sclerotized convexity; distal part of socius long, broad basally and terminally, terminal part densely clothed with transformed rigid scales; basal part of socius broad, weakly sclerotized, sparsely hairy; sacculus short with terminal process and perpendicular caudal edge; basal cavity short; cucullus long, slender, somewhat expanding terminally; basal process of valva large; aedeagus stout; numerous cornuti in vesica.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Closest to *E. aeraria* (Meyrick, 1909) from Khasis (Assam, India) but distinct by orange colouration and presence of numerous black spots of forewing; genitalia different by rather long, perpendicular caudal edge of sacculus and very long hairless portions of dorsal parts of socii.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the type locality.

***Dacgleia* Razowski, gen. n.**

Type-species: *Dacgleia cerata* Razowski, sp. n.

Venation not examined. Thorax with very large posterior crest.

Male genitalia: Tegumen large; uncus base broad, posterior part with two large, spiny lateral lobes; socius long, broad basally, tapering posteriorly, spiny, pointed; gnathos broad, not specialized except for terminal lobe; valva slender; basal cavity large with small hairy convexity near middle of posterior edge; basal process small; sacculus angulate with ventrocaudal rounded lobe; ventral incision

deep followed by strong ventral process and medial densely spined lobe; cucullus slender, tapering terminally; aedeagus proportionally short, slender, with dorsobasal process; cornuti absent; olethreutoid with very large caulis part.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Habitus as in some *Neopotamia*); male genitalia not similar to any representative of the tribe, with socii hardly resembling the Palaearctic *Pelatea* Guenée; uncus apomorphic, valva with olethreutine cucullus (e.g. in *Celypha* Hübner). Examination of female genitalia should elucidate the problem of its affinities.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality of the type species: Dac Glei.

***Dacgleia cerata* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 53)

Holotype male from Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; G.S. 278 Wiet.

Wing span 17 mm. Head grey cream; thorax cream, mixed grey medially, with large, creamish posterior crest. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa hardly bent; apex very short; termen not oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour yellow-brown in costal third, pale brownish grey in dorsal area; some black dots forming two incomplete transverse rows in posterior third of wing and a few scattered in median area of wing. Markings ill-defined yellowish brown, diffuse, in form of subapical blotch and a trace of costal part of median cell. Cilia (worn) concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing cream brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9) as described with the genus.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: The only species of the genus (see above).

Etymology: The specific name refers to the shape of uncus and socii; Latin: *ceratus* - horny.

Thysanocrepis crossota (Meyrick, 1911)

Material examined. One male from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin.

Until now known from Solomon Islands and New Guinea.

Eucosmini

Assullella kuznetsovi Diakonoff, 1983

Three specimens from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey.

Described from Li Kiang, North Yunnan, China.

Megahepystis melanoneura (Meyrick, 1912)

One male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey.

Distributed in Japan, China, Thailand, India; known already from Vietnam (cf. KUZNETZOV, 2000).

***Acroclita posteroventata* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 54)

Holotype female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 208 Wiet.

Wing span 18 mm. Head brown cream, upper part of head and median part of thorax brown, tegula brown cream. Forewing slender, costa slightly convex, apex pointed, termen sinuate. Ground colour brown cream, slightly mixed grey dorsally; suffusions, parts of some veins, and longitudinal lines brownish; costal strigulae dirty cream, divisions brownish, in posterior part of wing mixed rust; costal half of terminal area rust. Markings: dorsobasal blotch long, brownish grey; subternal blotch small, brownish. Cilia brown cream in apex third dark brown in ternal portion more cream. Hindwing pale brownish, transparent, with veins suffused brown; cilia pale brownish cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 30): Sterigma submembranous; ostium bursae large; antrum tubular slightly broadening towards ostium, moderate sclerotized, followed by a pair of bulbous prominences of membrane which separates antrum from median part of ductus bursae; two slender sclerites in distal part of this last; proximal part of ductus bursae with a weak sclerite and distinct granulation; corpus bursae pear-shaped; signa strong. Subgenital sternite with pair of submedian fine, arched prongs.

Diagnosis: Posterior part of bursa copulatrix resembling *Crociosema plebejana* (Zeller, 1847) but *posteroventata* with posterior and median sclerites broad, the latter with slender prongs.

Etymology: The name refers to dark, distinct venation of posterior wings.

***Rhopobota ancylimorpha* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 55)**

Holotype female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 276 Wiet. Paratypes two identically labelled females; GS 236 Wiet., 237 Wiet.

Wing span 19 mm. Head whitish, labial palpus brown with whitish terminal part; tegumen whitish with grey posteromedian part, tegula brown-grey. Forewing rather slender, apex triangular, termen concave postapically. Ground colour white with brownish suffusions; costal and dorsal spots and part of termen brown. Marking dark brown consisting of postbasal blotch and median blotch connected along costa, forming triangular dorsal projections, reaching apex of wing. Cilia whitish with brownish terminations. Hindwing grey, cilia paler.

Variation: Male with strong, brown strigulation, spots and markings. Female paratype with markings more distinct and complete than in holotype.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10): Tegumen broad, concave apically; sublateral processes with large terminal parts; socius large, setose; valva with small neck and well differentiated cucullus; sacculus armed with large ventral process between angle and cucullus; aedeagus short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 32): Sterigma with short proximal part, well sclerotized, slender lateral parts approaching terminally where connected by a small plate; sclerite of ductus bursae (cingulum) and sclerite of distal part of corpus bursae broad.

Diagnosis: Very close to *R. ancylroides* Kuznetzov, 1988 from North Vietnam but this species larger (*ancylroides* 12-15 mm), with distinct inner lobe of terminal part of process of tegumen, distinct neck of valva and ventral lobe of cucullus, long ventral process of postmedian portion of sacculus, and twice larger cingulum.

Etymology: The name refers to the similarity to some representatives of the genus *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825]).

***Rhopobota nova* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 56)**

Holotype female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 238 Wiet. Paratypes two identically labelled females.

Wing span 18 mm. Head and terminal part of labial palpus creamish, remaining parts of palpus brown; thorax greyish cream, tegula pale brownish grey. Forewing rather slender, costa indistinctly convex, apex short, termen not sinuate, weakly oblique. Ground colour white preserved in form of an interfascia at costa submedially and near dorsum, beyond median cell subcostally, and near tornus; remaining parts strongly mixed yellowish brown and brownish ochreous; costa strigulae minute, white; divisions, some spots at apex and wing base dark brown. Markings dark brown in form of dorsopostbasal blotch, slender mark at tornus, and a partially diffuse blotch near costal part of termen. Cilia ochreous cream with some white divisions. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 31): Sterigma trapezoid, rather short, with distal edge concave except for middle which is somewhat convex; two sclerites at lateral edges of ostium area; strong sclerite in

posterior part of ductus bursae; sclerite of posterior part of corpus bursae large, with short posterior and very long anterior arms; signa rather strong.

Diagnosis: Close to Palearctic *R. naevana* (Hübner, [1817]) and its allies but *nova* with large sterigma armed with dorsoposterior, sharp processes and large subterminal sclerite of ductus bursae.

Etymology: The name indicates the new character of the pattern and new species of the genus.

***Rhopobota latisocia* Razowski, sp. n.**

Holotype male from Mai Chau, 1400 m, 7-15-IV-1995, Siniaev; GS 274.

Wing span 12,5 mm. Head and thorax whitish mixed grey. Forewing slender, costa hardly convex, termen oblique. Ground colour whitish mixed greyish brown, spotted grey-brown; costal strigulae whitish, divisions brownish grey. Markings reduced to an oblique streak terminating with a spot at end of median cell. Cilia whitish. Hindwing brownish cream with paler cilia and large subcostal area of blackish transformed scent scales.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11): Top of tegumen convexly rounded medially flanked by broad, curved processes; socius very large, broad, expanding laterally; valva rather slender with ill-defined neck; subterminal process broadening apically; cucullus short with broad, rounded ventral lobe and large dorsal lobe provided with additional, smaller prominence marked by a group of blunt bristles.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Close to *R. hypomelas* Diakonoff, 1983 from Sumatra and *R. symbolias* (Meyrick, 1912) from Khasis (Assam, India) but *latisocia* with broad, rounded ventral lobe of cucullus and broad process of sacculus.

Etymology: The male refers to shape of socius; Latin: *lata*-broad.

***Epinotia niveipalpa* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 57)**

Holotype female from Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; G.S. 206 Wiet.

Wing span 25 mm. Head brownish cream, ventral part of frons whitish, dark brown fascia along dorsal parts of frons and vertex; labial palpus snow white from middle to end of median joint, basal part brownish cream, terminal joint brown. Thorax brownish, tegula and collar brown-cream. Forewing slender; costa almost straight; costal fold short, broad; termen convex beneath deep apical incision. Ground colour pale brownish, costa browner, dorsal area brownish cream, paler in basal half, with some scattered black dots, dorsum brown; tornal area brownish cream with weakly developed ocellus (with two inner spots and vestigial lines); costal strigulae whitish, vestigial, divisions dark brown. Cilia cream ochreous. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 12): Uncus large, broad basally, with large terminal bifurcation; socius broad; subsaphium developed, connected with base of aedeagus by means of a very long henion; valva large with indistinct postmedian neck ventral part of which flanked by setose areas; cucullus gently rounded ventrally; aedeagus large with numerous cornuti in vesica.

Diagnosis: This species is included in *Epinotia* on basis of some parts of genitalia (henion, valva, uncus). It is comparable with *Acroclita canthonias* Meyrick, 1920 from Bengal transferred to *Epinotia* by DIAKONOFF (1982). It differs from *canthonias* in white major part of labial palpus, broad terminal bifurcation of uncus, and lack of heavy spines of valva.

Etymology: The name refers to colouration of labial palpus; Latin: *niveus*-snow white.

***Ustriclapex* Razowski, gen. n.**

Type-species: *Cydia specularix* Meyrick, 1907

Venation not examined. Forewing pattern resembling that in numerous *Dichrorampha* Guenée, 1845.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13): Tegumen with long pedunculi; uncus rounded, rather weakly sclerotized; socius large with terminal rather well sclerotized processes, short scaled posteriorly; gnathos reduced to a slender transverse band; arms of vinculum short, slender; valva slender with moderate basal cavity the posterior edge of which with long, broad basally process; sacculus weakly convex, angulate, with very short caudal edge; neck of valva long; cucullus slender with short spines; very strong spine just before ventral lobe of cucullus; aedeagus small with broad basal part.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Closely related to the New World *Proteoteras* Riley, 1881 but in *Ustriclapex* the spine extends from ventral edge of neck just before cucullus and distal edge of basal cavity is armed with large, single process with broad base and slender posterior half.

Etymology: The generic name is an anagram of the specific name of the type species.

Remarks: To this genus belong two species. *Ustriclapex specularix* (Meyrick, 1907), **comb. n.** and *U. numellata* (Meyrick, 1912), **comb. n.**, (described in *Eucosma* Hübner, [1825]) both from Assam, India. Photographs of adults and their male genitalia are figured by CLARKE (1958).

Ustriclapex specularix (Meyrick, 1907)

Material examined. Two males from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin.

This species was described and is known only from Khasi Hills (Assam, India). It was described in *Cydia* Hübner, Grapholitini and transferred by CLARKE (1958) to *Eucosma* Hübner, [1825].

Hermenias semicurva (Meyrick, 1912), **comb. n.** (Fig. 58)

One male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 187 Wiet.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13): Uncus slender slightly broadening medially and terminally, with almost straight apex; socius fairly long, slender; valva slender; sacculus rounded caudally; ventral incision distinct; cucullus with strong dorsal and ventral lobes and moderate marginal spines; aedeagus moderate.

Remarks: Described from two females from Khasias (Assam, India). Male genitalia, unknown until now, described above.

Lepteucosma fuscicaput (Diakonoff, 1948)

Material examined. One male from Sa Pa, Okui-ho, 1100 m, 31-III-1995, Mey.

Remarks. This specimen is identified on basis of the original description and illustration. KUZNETZOV (1988) recorded from Vietnam a species close to *fuscicaput* but distinct by twice shorter ventral lobe of cucullus.

Eucoenogenes atripalpa Razowski, **sp. n.** (Fig. 59)

Holotype male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 189 Wiet.

Wing span 18 mm. Head blackish, vertex whitish medially, labial palpus black; thorax white but base of tegula, collar and median area black. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, costa slightly convex, termen weakly oblique and convex. Ground colour white. Markings black (in tornal area mixed brownish) consisting of basal blotch median fascia not reaching dorsum connected with large posterior blotch fused with tornal blotch. Cilia blackish, white beneath apex and at tornus. Hindwing brownish; cilia much paler, greyer.

Male genitalia (Figs. 14): Uncus broad in basal half, with thin bifurcate parts; socius large; valva slender; sacculus convex posteriorly, with distinct dorsomedian lobe; cucullus slender, with reduced lobes; transversely oblique fold with row of strong setae between cucullus and basal cavity; aedeagus moderately broad, with long ventroposterior part.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Externally resembling *Strepsicrates baryphragma* (Meyrick, 1917) from Fiji but

atripalpa with broad median and terminal markings; uncus and socii as with *E. cyanopsis* (Meyrick, 1917) but in *atripalpa* valva long, slender.

***Eucoenogenes sipanga* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 60)

Holotype male from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey; GS 212 Wiet.

Wing span 13,5 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream, labial palpus brown, flagellum of antenna ochreous brownish, collar brownish. Forewing rather slender; costa slightly convex proximally; termen weakly oblique, concave postapically. Ground colour brownish cream; suffusions indistinct, brownish; basal half of costal area and subcostal, posterior area distinctly suffused brown; costal strigulae brownish cream, divisions brown. Marking in form of elongate costal blotch extending from middle to apex and small blotch at base of costa. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, brown at apex. Hindwing brownish cream; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 15): Uncus broad to middle, with sharp terminal parts; socius broad; valva broad proximally, neck slender, bent; sacculus large with double caudal angle; cucullus short with broadly rounded dorsal lobe and long, tapering terminally ventral edge with one thorn apically; aedeagus long, slender posteriorly.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Externally resembling *cyanopsis* but *sipanga* with long postmedian blotch; male genitalia of this species are distinct from *cyanopsis* and *E. levatana* Kuznetsov, 1997 from Vietnam by ventral lobe of cucullus strongly tapering terminally and broad socius.

Etiymology: The name refers to the type locality: Fan Si Pang.

Eucoenogenes cyanopsis (Meyrick, 1912)

Two males from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, Mey.

Described from Khasi Hills (Assam, India) and known also (its synonym, *Eucosma melanochlaena* Meyrick, 1936) from Java. Recorded from Vietnam by KUZNETZOV (2000).

Grapholitini

Microsarotis palamedes (Meyrick, 1916)

One female from Sa Pa, Okui-ho, 1100 m, 31-III-1995, Mey.

Described from Coimbatore, South India.

***Cydia curiosa* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 61)

Holotype female from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 252 Wiet.

Wing span 24 mm. Head and thorax brownish, frons and end of labial palpus brown. Forewing rather not expanding terminad; costa weakly bent basally; apex broad, rounded; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour creamish brown, in distal half partially cream, suffused and densely strigulated brown; costal strigulae indistinct; remnants of divisions brown; brown, posteriorly edged cream line from posterior part of costa to beneath apex subterminally; ocellus creamish with traces of inner spots, without lines; dark brown diffuse area at tornus. Cilia pale ochreous. Hindwing brown; cilia cream ochreous.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 33): Ostium area broad, rounded, surrounded by a slender sclerotized ring fused with subgenital sternite; posterior part of sterigma terminating in a bilobed weak sclerite; sclerite of antrum large; ductus bursae very long; two minute signa in corpus bursae.

Diagnosis: Facies somewhat similar to *C. sammuti* Diakonoff, 1986 from Malta but *curiosa*

without black spots and ill-defined ocellus; sterigma similar to European *C. medicaginis* (Kuznetsov, 1962) and its allies but in this species sclerite of antrum is long and signa minute.

Etymology: The name refers to curious habitus of this species.

Matsumuraeses falcana (Walsingham, 1900)

Five pairs from Sa Pa, Okui-ho, 1100 m, 31-III-1995, Mey; Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25- 30-III-1995, Mey; Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin.

Known from Nepal, China, and Japan; KUZNETZOV (1994) recorded it from North Vietnam.

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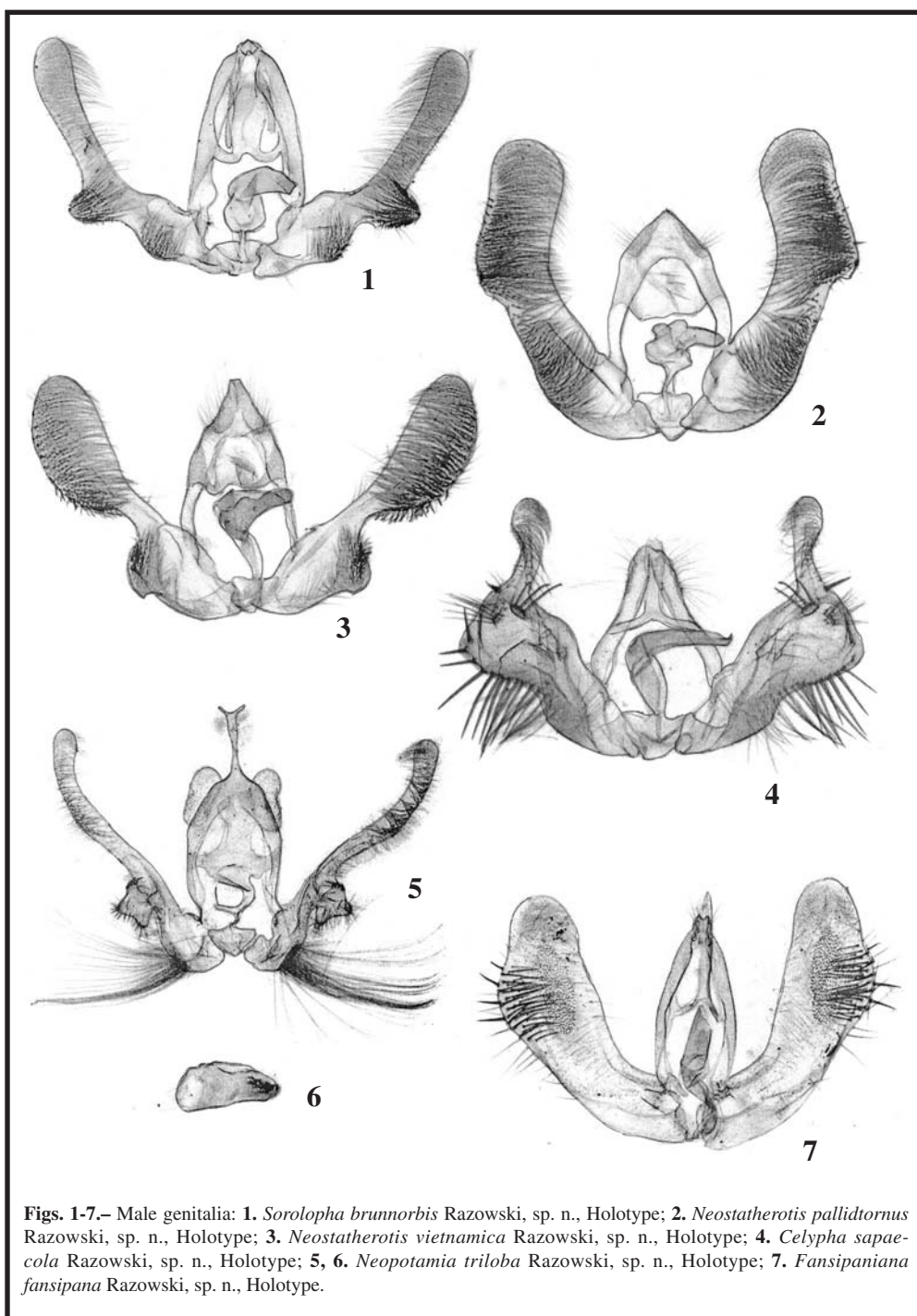
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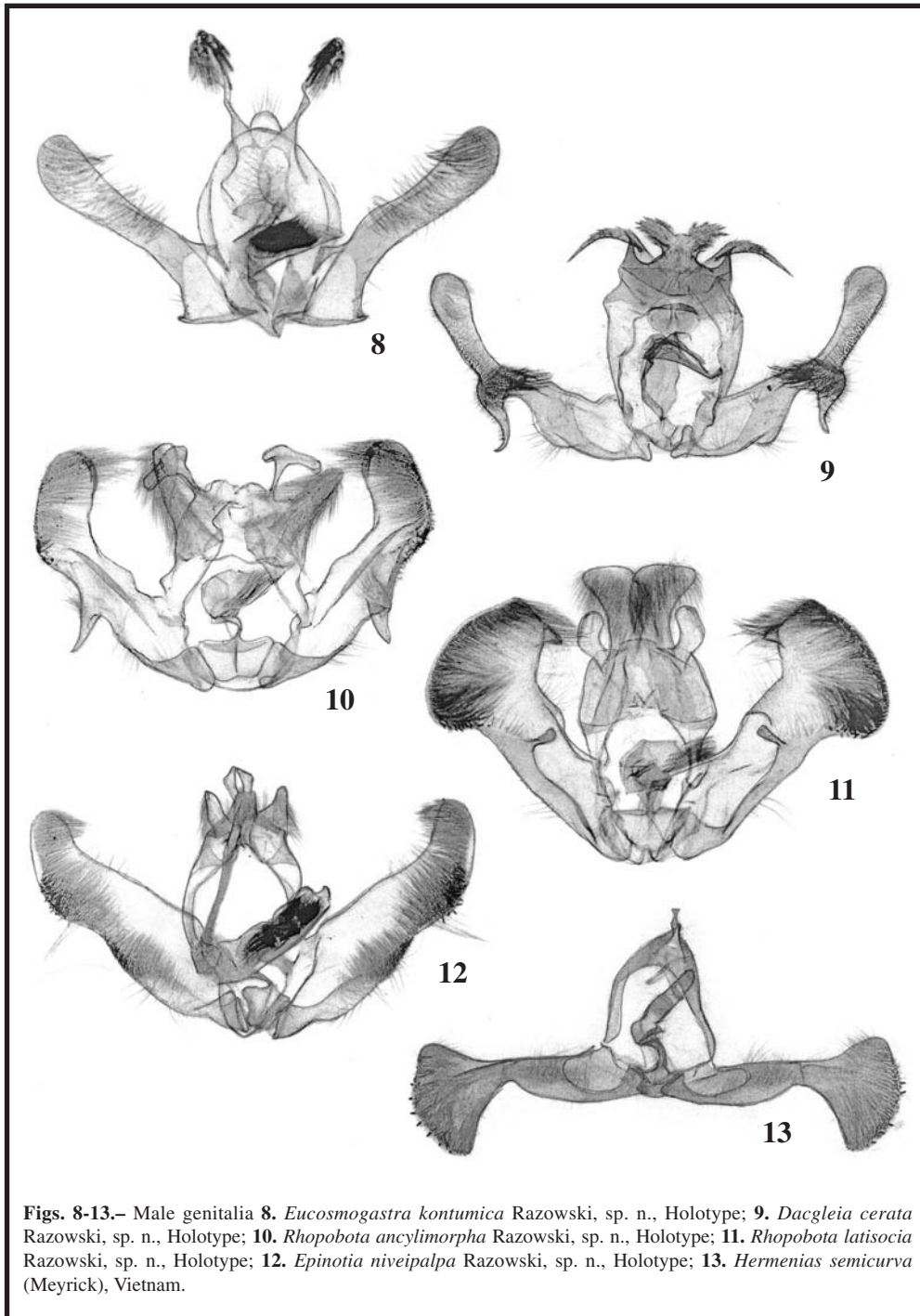
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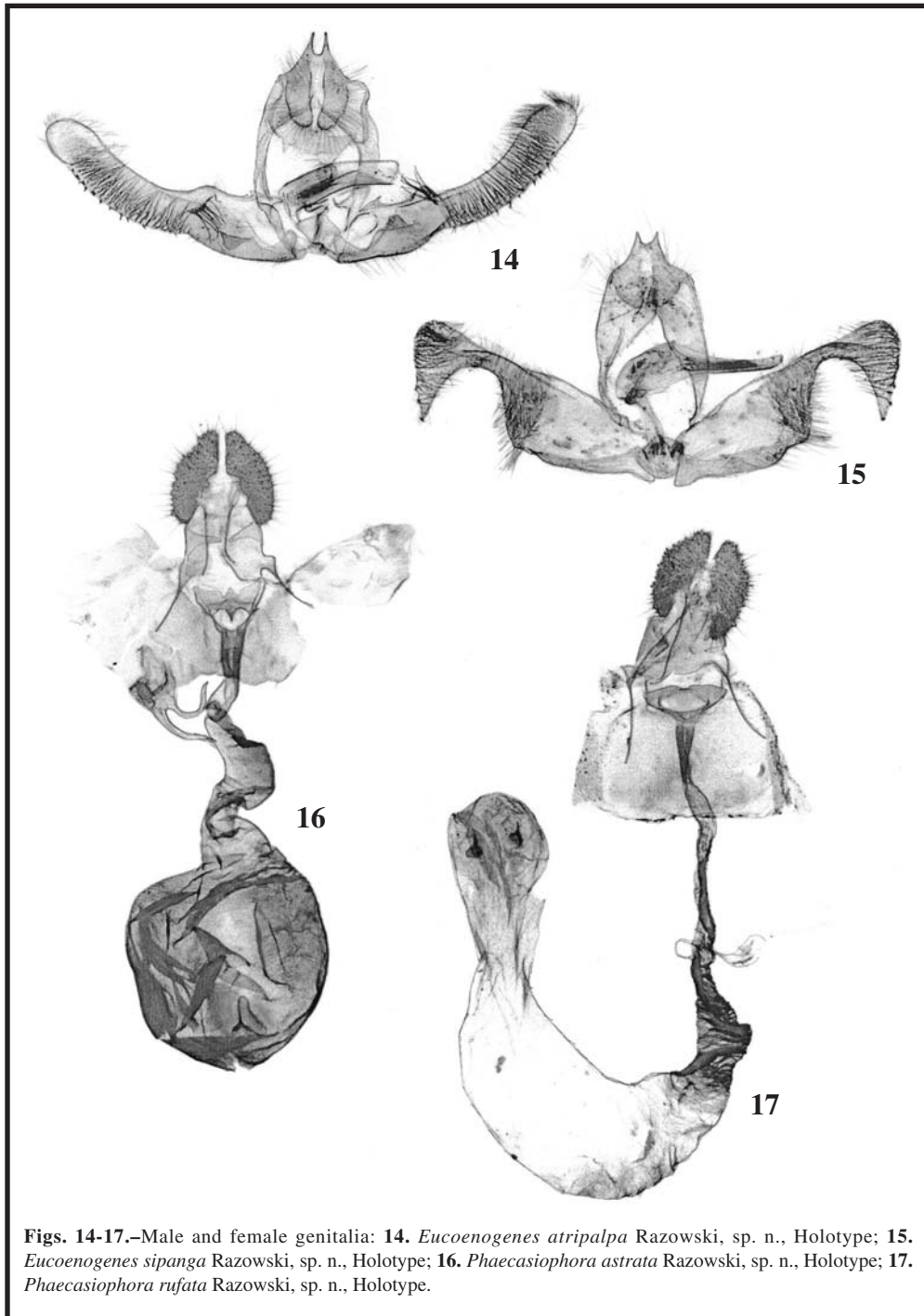
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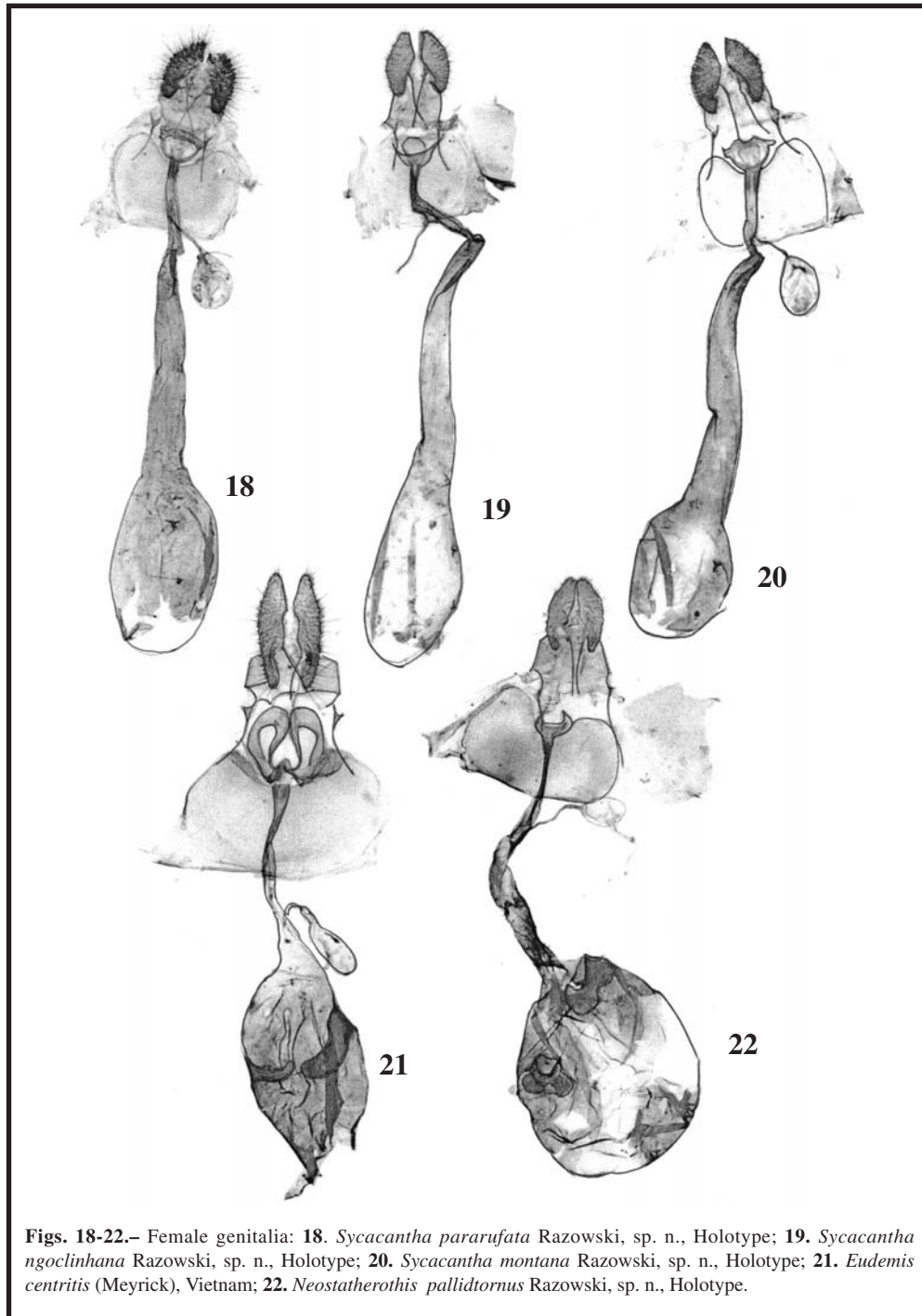
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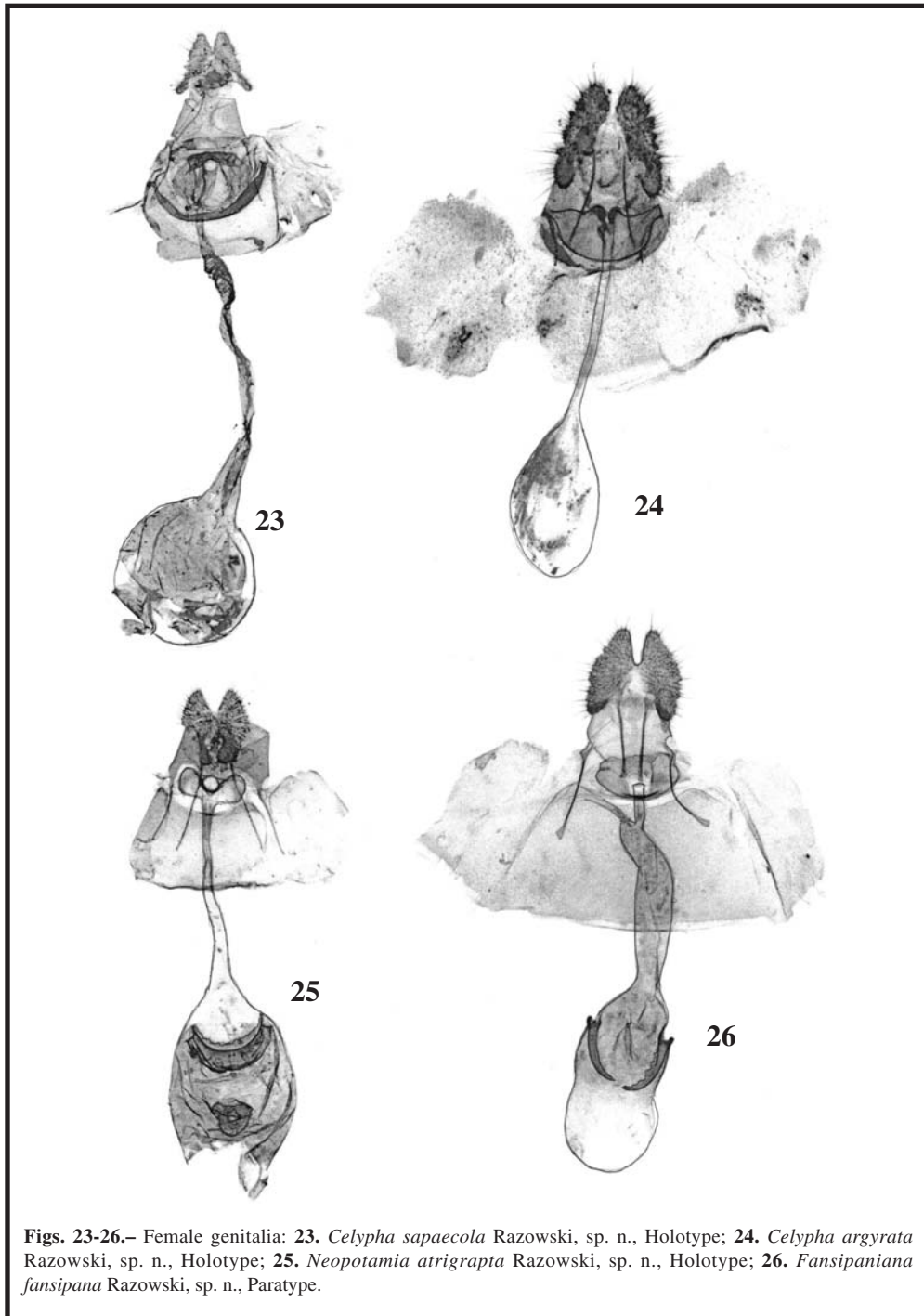


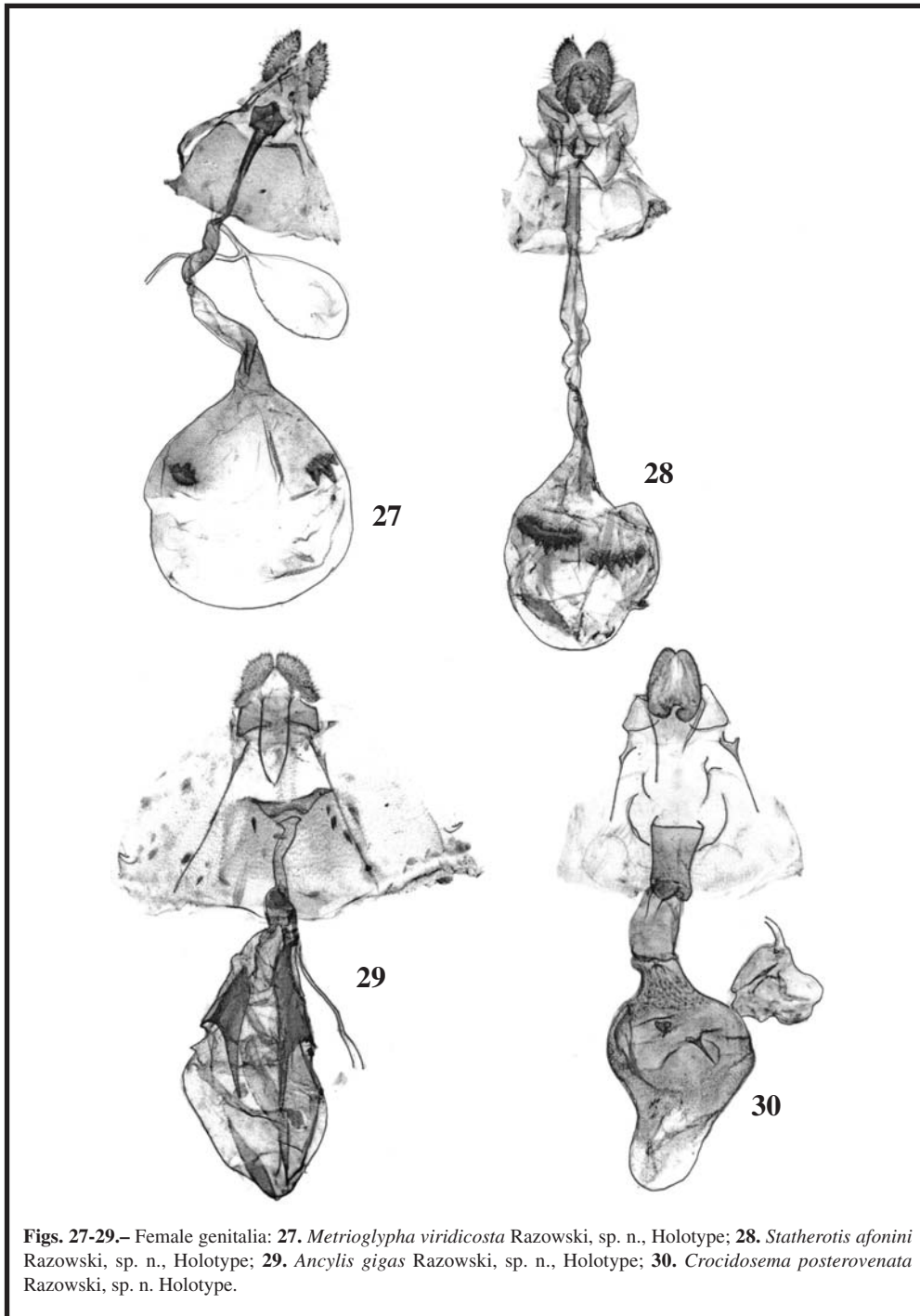


Figs. 14-17.—Male and female genitalia: **14.** *Eucoenogenes atripalpa* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **15.** *Eucoenogenes sipanga* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **16.** *Phaecasiophora astrata* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **17.** *Phaecasiophora rufata* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype.

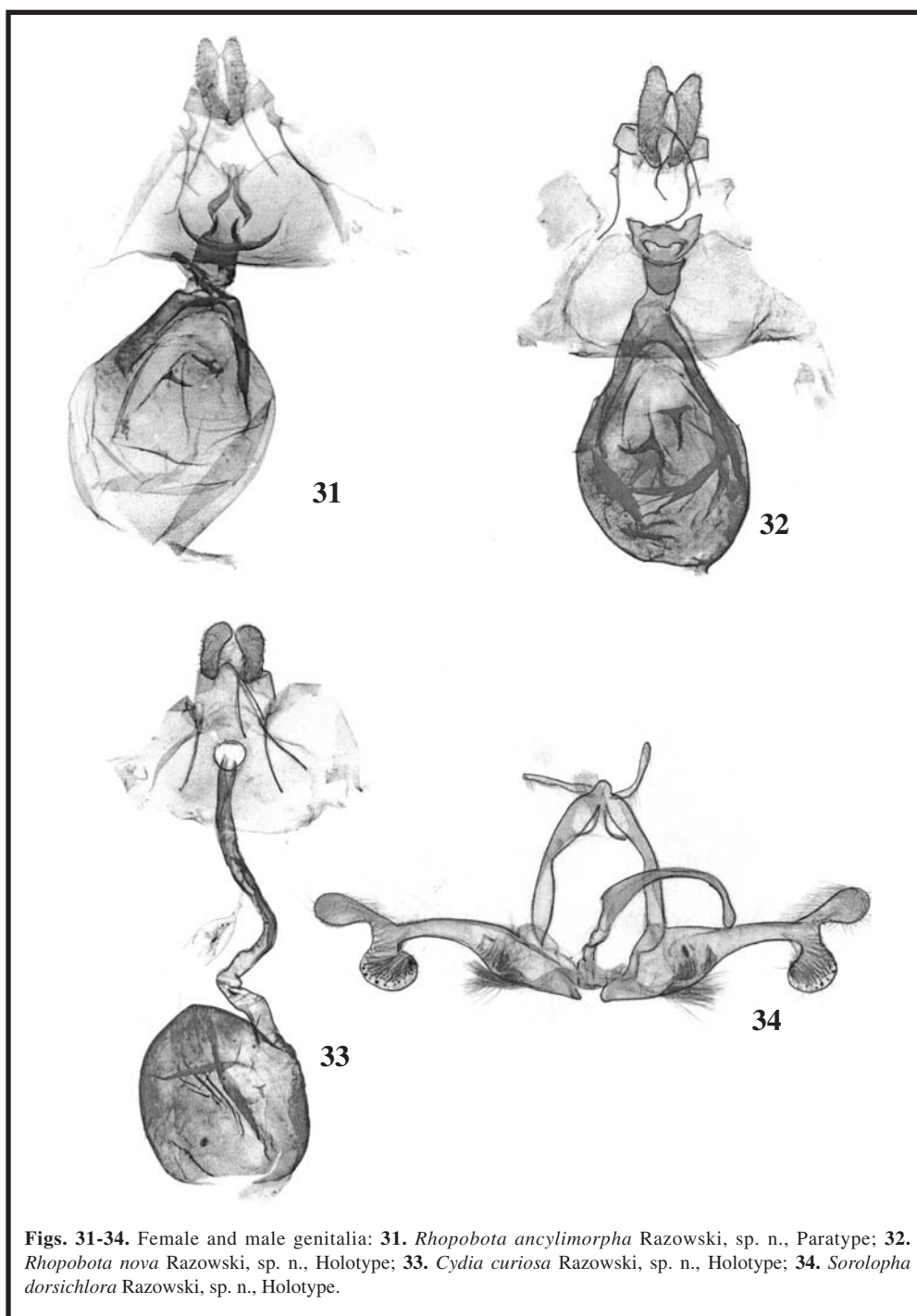


Figs. 18-22.— Female genitalia: **18.** *Sycacantha pararufata* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **19.** *Sycacantha ngoclinhana* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **20.** *Sycacantha montana* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **21.** *Eudemis centritis* (Meyrick), Vietnam; **22.** *Neostatherothis pallidornus* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype.

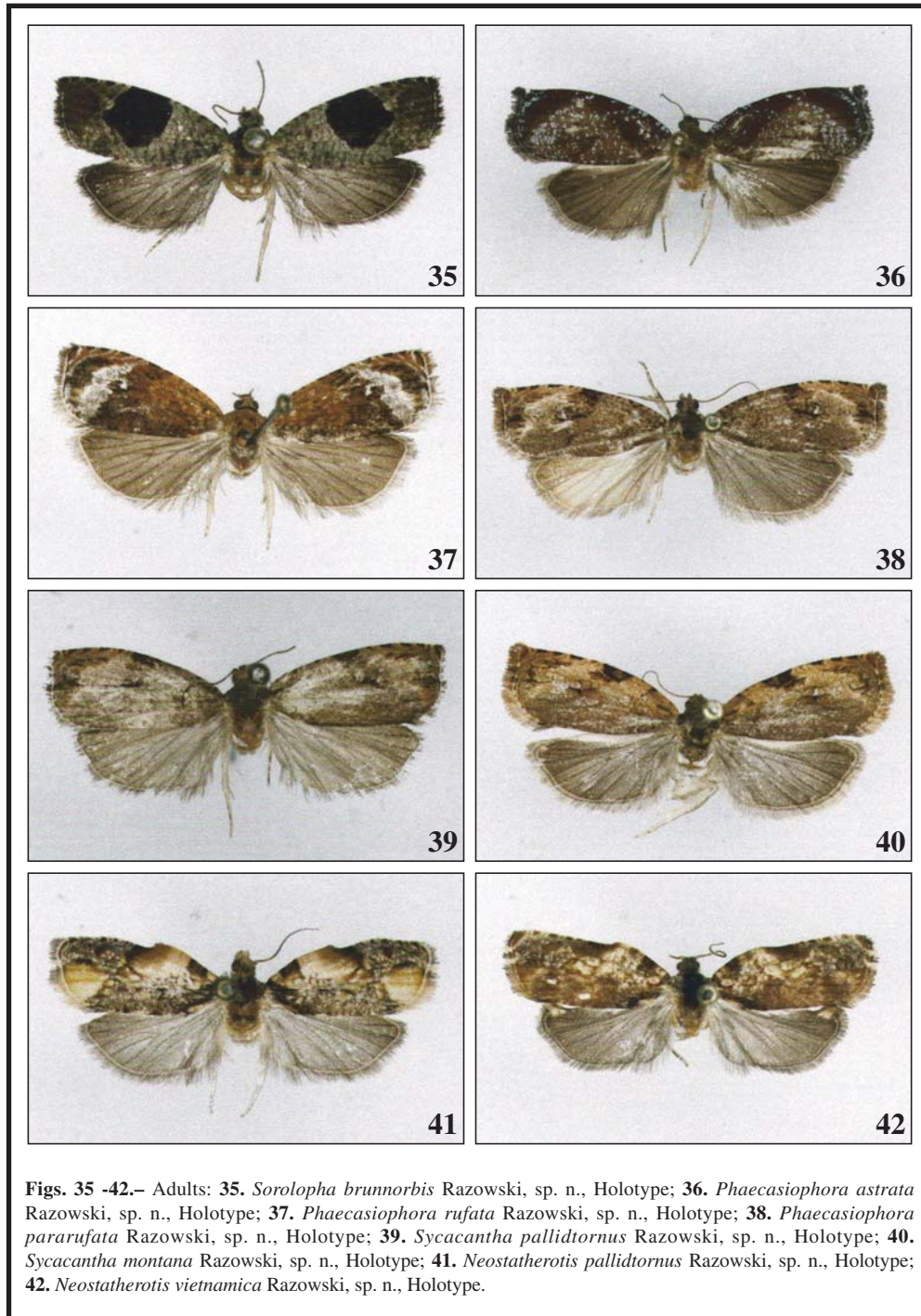


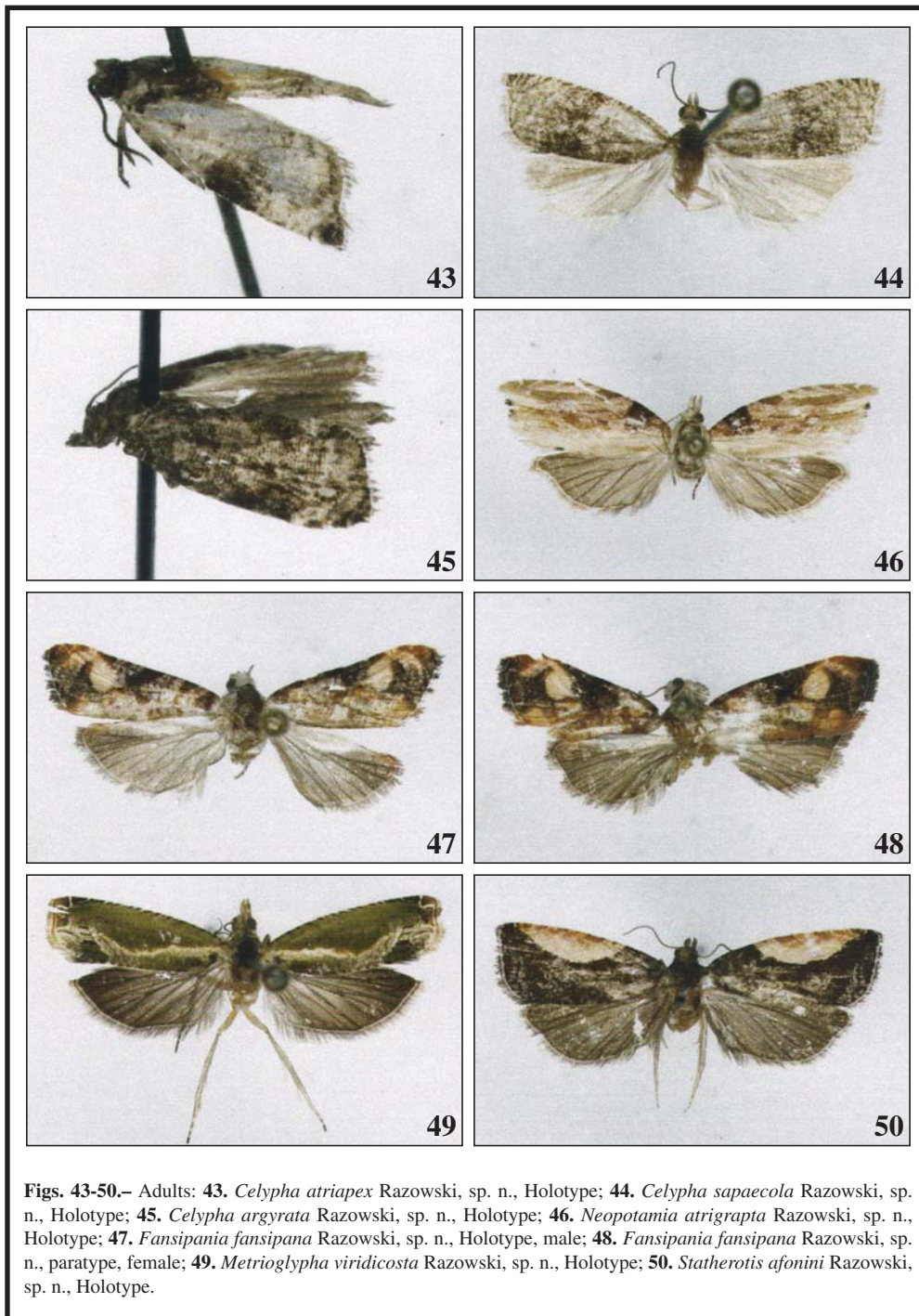


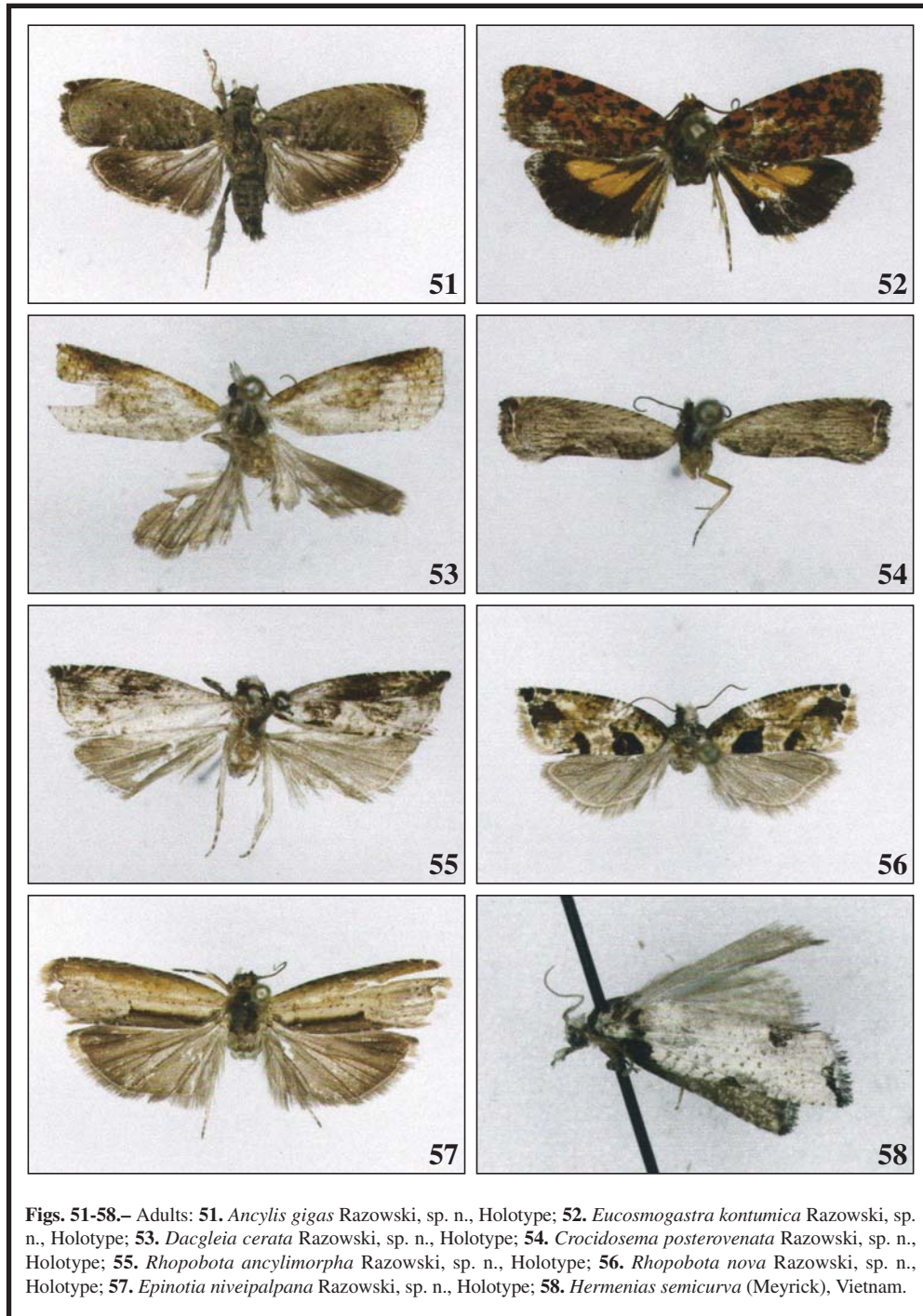
Figs. 27-29.– Female genitalia: **27.** *Metrioglypha viridicosta* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **28.** *Statherotis afonini* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **29.** *Ancylis gigas* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **30.** *Crociosema posteroventata* Razowski, sp. n. Holotype.

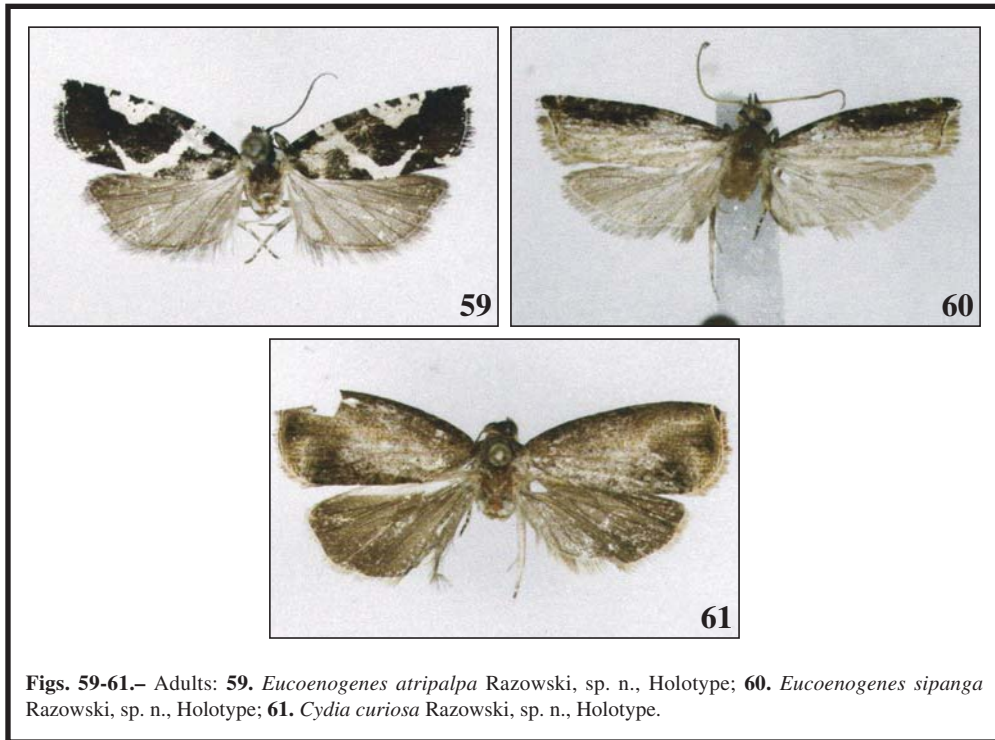


Figs. 31-34. Female and male genitalia: **31.** *Rhopobota ancylimorpha* Razowski, sp. n., Paratype; **32.** *Rhopobota nova* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **33.** *Cydia curiosa* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **34.** *Sorolopha dorsichlora* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype.









Figs. 59-61.— Adults: **59.** *Eucoenogenes atripalpa* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **60.** *Eucoenogenes sipanga* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype; **61.** *Cydia curiosa* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype.